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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THAT the House tariff or revenue bill is dead, and that there will be no further attempt to legislate on the subject at the present session of Congress seems to be admitted on all hands. Naturally, but not justly, the majority of the Republican party is very indignant with the five Republican Senators whose votes have helped to this result. Very ugly names are applied to them, and there is talk of "reading them out of the party," among metropolitan and some country editors, and the like.

A little cool reflection will show the folly of this heat. The Republican party is no more committed to the protection of American industries than it is to the restoration of silver to its place in the currency of the nation. The gentlemen in Congress who

think their constituents most concerned in the restoration of protection, made up their minds that nothing shall be done for silver. Thereupon the gentlemen who believe their constituents to be still more concerned in the restoration of silver, decide that in that case nothing shall be done for protection. The one is no more "treason to the party" than is the other. A party exists to carry into effect all its principles, not merely such of them as commend themselves to the party leaders for the time being. The Republican party exists to re-establish bimetallism, as it declared in its last national platform. Mr. Reed and his friends cannot complain of Mr. Carter and his friends if they copy the example the Speaker set them at the opening of the session. He resolved to keep the silver question out of the Presidential campaign. They have been treated exactly as they treated the friends of silver.

It will be alleged by some of them that the silver bill actually presented did not furnish the best way of dealing with the question. Mr. Carter retorts, and with perfect truth, that the tariff bill sent up to the Senate did not embody Republican principles as regards protection. It avowedly aimed at revenue rather than protection, although Republicans always have denounced tariffs for revenue only. It altered the existing tariffs by one of those wooden and indiscriminate changes called "horizontal," which Republicans denounced as often as Mr. Morrison or Mr. Mills brought them forward. It made an unjust discrimination between the manufacturer and the producer of raw materials, especially in the matter of wool and woollens. And it left an *ad valorem* tariff untouched in its methods of laying duties, while the policy of protection requires the substitution of specific duties wherever this is possible.

If it be asked, "Why did not the friends of silver amend it so as to make it conformable to Republican principles?" the answer is easy. Why did not the friends of Republican principles make the silver bill over again according to their convictions of what is right and feasible? They have an overwhelming majority in the House, yet they voted down the measure without an attempt to amend it, or to find a substitute on which all could agree. The Republicans who support silver were not a majority in either the Senate or its Committee on Finance. They could not have recast the revenue bill if they had wished to do so. They had to take it as it stood, or help the Democrats and Populists to defeat it, and they chose the latter course on principle, not on pique.

There is only one way in which Mr. Reed, Mr. Sherman, and the other Congressmen of the majority can vindicate their course. It is pointed out by *The Ledger*, which asserts that the Bimetallist plank in the platform of 1892 was a piece of political humbug, meant to read one way from the East and another from the West. They hardly can expect, however, that the chairman of the National Republican Committee will take that view.

For a time the recognition of Cuban belligerency has eclipsed even the interest in silver. It is a question on which the American people are beginning to feel very keenly, and all the more so because of the reports from Havana as to the exploits of Gen. Weyler in putting non-combatants out of the way in his old

manner. Spain made a signal blunder in sending this pasha into the island, for she hardly can expect us to see an Armenian torture on this continent and make no sign.

It is objected, indeed, that it is the business of the President, guided by the Department of State, to decide when the time has come to give the Cubans our recognition as belligerents on equal terms with the Spaniards. A long line of precedents is alleged in support of this contention. This may have been the mode of procedure in the past, when no question of this sort ever deeply stirred the popular sympathies, and therefore no vent was needed for expression through the representatives of the people. In the past, also, the Executive always has been as alert and sympathetic as were the people or Congress, and often more so. This, however, is not true now. While we respect and praise Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney for some phases of their diplomacy, we must see in their more than rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws, and their failure to make any representation against the appointment of Gen. Weyler, proofs of their indifference and even their unfriendliness to the Cuban cause. They have failed to give voice to the national sympathy, and the representatives of the Nation are transgressing no limitation of law or constitution in speaking out.

Neither is it true that recognition will bring no advantages and several grave disadvantages to the insurgents themselves. It is true that the right of search for contraband of war will arise on the high seas as regards neutral vessels. But in Cuban waters it already exists, and on the high seas it is worthless. Recognition will bring the insurgents within the protection of international law, will justify us in protesting and interposing if the laws of war are violated, and will be a step toward recognizing their independence and applying the Monroe Doctrine, whenever the situation in Cuba justifies this.

The Spaniards, of course, are very indignant at the announcement that both Senate and House are so nearly unanimous on the question, although they differ in details. The Spanish Government, however, is most anxious to suppress popular expression of this feeling, as being likely to weaken the hands of their friends in the executive department. And they well know that they have no right to make any objection to this step. Spain recognized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy June 17, 1861, five weeks before the battle of Bull Run,—the first serious encounter between the national and insurgent forces of that war.

WHEN the question of disposing of the national surplus of revenue first came before Congress, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden urged upon the leaders of his party the wisdom of spending it in fortifying the seacoast of the country. Mr. Randall was the only one among them who embraced the advice, and even he after a time gave up the plans in order to secure the revision of the excise taxes on tobacco and whiskey. If the advice had been followed when the Democrats had control of Congress, the party would have acquired a claim to the national gratitude, such as they do not possess, and would have escaped the disasters which Mr. Tilden foresaw from their attempt to reverse our Tariff policy. As it is they have achieved nothing but defeat. The country is farther than ever from the adoption of Free Trade. The surplus has vanished in a yawning gulf of debts and deficit. And the coast is as unprotected as ever. The old forts of masonry which were constructed at great expense for the security of our seaports, have been rendered sources of danger by modern cannon. The new earthworks, mounted with cannon of modern calibre and construction, have hardly been begun. Even in the matter of protection by torpedoes we have done less than is done for any second-rate fort in Great Britain or Ireland. Nor are torpedoes of much use when a city can be bombarded from the open sea, or forced to pay millions in ransom.

Up to this winter there was a good deal of indifference to the

question, as it was thought that we hardly could have a war with any foreign power. We now have been rudely awakened from that dream, to the fact that we have international obligations and relations which may involve us in war, however peaceful our intentions. Just now even the most optimistic are not ready to continue the risk, and Congress is asking how much is needed.

Ten years ago an appropriation of close upon a hundred millions was suggested by a board of experts. Since that day the expenditure hardly has averaged a million a year. Most has been done for New York, but not a tenth of what is needed there. Some ten billions of dollars' worth of property lies within reach of the guns of any second class navy, whose government sees fit to pick a quarrel with us; and European governments are growing about as scrupulous as professional burglars. Thus far the lands of the poor have been their plunder; but there is no telling how soon they may prefer the unprotected coast of the rich. It will take six years to put our seacoast into such a condition of defence as is every part of the coast of the continent of Europe and of the British Islands.

NEW YORK has grown so much, through the growth of the West and of its trade with Europe, since the Erie Canal was made, that she is justified in watching jealously every change which tends to make that trade independent of her own port. Two causes especially work against her. The first is the improvement of the Canadian canals, and of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Whoever can send wheat without breaking bulk, from the great lakes to Liverpool, is going to command the business, whatever the route it takes. Trade is grossly disrespectful of national boundary lines, and American wheat never revolts at being toted down a Canadian river.

Another force adverse to New York's monopoly is the use of railroad transportation in carrying grain. For the sake of a slight profit, over and above the cost of running the cars, the railroads can compete with the canals, especially for the winter trade. And here New York has no advantage over her rivals. Rather the contrary. Much of the wheat she has been exporting has actually passed by the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia to reach her. This has been done through a highly artificial adjustment of railroad freights for her benefit, and one which cannot last, especially since the change of our railroad policy in the direction of requiring that charges shall be proportional to distance.

It is therefore, not surprising to learn that her share of the export has fallen from 43 to 27 per cent. of the whole, and that Philadelphia has gained while she has lost. The time is not distant when wheat will cease to be carried farther than tide-water by our railroads.

ONCE more we hear of a campaign of education to be begun by the gold standard people, as a preliminary to the national election of this summer. Mr. Carlisle, who is announced as Mr. Cleveland's candidate for the Presidency, has been invited to New York to arrange the matter with the Chamber of Commerce; its Committee on Sound Money is expected to begin at once a crusade against silver. We have heard all this once or twice before, but except the delivery of some very heavy and commonplace speeches by the Secretary and his associates, we have not seen much come of it. It is not any reasonable persuasion that we fear from that quarter. It is the very dishonest use of what they are pleased to call "honest money," as influencing conventions and votes, that is to be feared. Every national convention necessarily contains a large number of men who are poor in both purse and principle. Many of the Republican delegates from the South are of this class. They are after the offices, and anything else they can pick up on the way to them. There is a similar class, quite as numerous, in the Democratic Convention, although its power to do mischief is more restricted by the two-

thirds rule. The temptation to deal with such men "for the public good" is very strong with the moneyed classes in every country, when the issues of politics are liable to affect business profits. It is notorious that New York money has played a notable part in all the recent elections, although the campaign of 1888 showed that a President could be elected without it. Can this Committee on Sound Money tell us just what part it is to play in the coming election, and whether there is truth in the rumors that a large and definite sum has been "put up" already for the benefit of the party which comes the nearest to meeting the views of the New York money-lenders? That information will be more opportune and interesting than anything they can tell us about the comparative merits of the single and double standard.

WE see no reason for the strong expression of sympathy for Mr. Ballington Booth and his wife in their troubles with the head of the Salvation Army. It is true that the arrangement which sacrifices the individuality of the Army's workers to the judgment, possibly the whim, of a single man, is unreasonable in itself. But it does not require them to do any thing that is positively wrong, and it is an arrangement which they accepted when they entered the Army. They themselves have applied the rule without scruple to their subordinates. Why should an exception be pleaded in their own case? Very naturally they feel they grow more efficient as workers in proportion to their acquaintance with the American field. But the idea of the Army is to dispense with that kind of efficiency and to substitute the efficiency of novelty and surprise.

EIGHT months ago who would have expected that the evacuation of Egypt by the English would even be reported as a theme of speculation in the diplomatic world? When the Tories came into power, everybody knew that they were going to follow the Jingo policy of holding all you have got and grasping all you can. Their continued occupation of the Chitrali country, in renewal of positive pledges given and orders issued by the Rosebery Government, was an instance of this. And Mr. Curzon, the new Secretary for foreign affairs, began his official career with the prediction that their firmness in dealing with such questions would bring about an era of quiet such as England greatly needed. Yet less than a year of Lord Salisbury's Jingoism has left England in a position of isolation and peril, which has frightened even the Tories, and has forced her to cast about for some one who can be detached from the rest and converted into a friend. France lies nearest both in locality and possibility, and to propitiate France, Siam has been sacrificed, and the boundaries of the two empires allowed to approach in defiance of well recognized maxims of English diplomacy. Such a proposition would not have been entertained a year ago even by the Liberals, or if they had the Tories would have scourged them for the concession. Now the Tories make it and the Liberals forego the chance to expose the inconsistency, lest they be charged with want of patriotic reticence at a critical moment. If it were not for the Irish and their impudent questions, the proceedings of Parliament would be very deficient in interest.

All the world knows, however, that nothing short of the evacuation of Egypt will satisfy France. The diplomats evidently are beginning to speculate how long England can stand the strain of her isolation without opening the question. The newsmongers, as usual, catch at these speculations, and announce that the question is under negotiation. No doubt Mr. Curzon is quite truthful in saying that this is not the case; but he would be saying more than the truth if he declared that the evacuation had never occurred to his own mind or that of his chief, as the possible price of a French alliance.

It seems rather curious that a Silver Conference cannot be held in Europe, unless all sorts of secondary questions are settled

before it meets. The German Chancellor lays the blame on England, declaring it refused to agree. The English retort that they only refused to agree beforehand to reopen the Indian mints to the coinage of silver on private account, except on conditions to which neither Germany nor Austria would agree. This is pure trifling, if these nations wish to deal with silver in any effective fashion. A real solution of the silver problem by an international agreement upon a double standard would make the opening of the Indian mints a matter of no importance to either England or Germany. If, however, both powers contemplate no more than small and peddling concessions, it is not worth their while to meet in conference at all. At present the negotiations have the air of being rather an excuse for inaction, than anything else. Perhaps we could help them to a clearer view of the problem.

WHILE the English and their friends on our side of the ocean have been flinging the term Jingo at any one who does not regard peace with England as indispensable to our national existence, it is worth while to watch the explosion of genuine Jingoism which has broken out in England since the arrival of Dr. Jameson and the participants in his raid on the Transvaal. The London populace was unable to contain itself; the Clubs indicated their sympathy with these law-breakers in a more constrained but not less unmistakable fashion; and the severely Puritan, Mr. Stead, who poured out the seven vials over Chicago, presents himself as an apologist for the robbers who tried to remove their neighbors' landmark, and who spilt innocent blood without a shadow of an excuse. The Tory administration, indeed, is taking steps to punish them in some mild fashion, but rather for the irregularity and the failure of their raid, than for its criminality.

There is, indeed, a better England which is disgusted with all this glorification of these filibusters, and which calls for steps to put an end to the possibility of such performances. Especially the dissolution of the South African Company is demanded, as an institution inconsistent with the maintenance of international obligations. It always was a mistake to invest commercial corporations of this class with any of the prerogatives of government, as none are so unscrupulous in the exercise of military power for the oppression of the weak as are traders. The Hanseatic League was for centuries the scourge of northern Europe, and not much better than the pirates it helped to suppress. The various East India companies and Levant companies organized in England in the seventeenth century, did injustice and hated mercy beyond the measure of any European government of their time. This South African company, in its brief career, has made an iniquitous record, in which this raid on the Transvaal is comparatively a trifling blot. The seizure of Swaziland may rank with the foulest and most cruel chapters in the history of Africa; and yet it is passed over as lightly as though the fraud with which the war began, and the butcheries with which it was carried out were everyday trifles of South African history.

It is amusing to read the English comments on the correspondence between Mr. Astor, in his capacity of owner of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with the editor of that paper, whom he has dismissed with six months' pay for not carrying out his contract as to the management of the paper. If Mr. Walter or Mr. Levy had dismissed an editor under the same circumstances, for not conducting the *Times* or the *Telegraph* according to their views of policy, there would not have been a word of comment, any more than if a man had dismissed his coachman for not entertaining his views as to the best way of driving. When Mr. Peek concluded that Mr. Knowles was not making *The Contemporary* what he wanted, the friends of the latter rallied about him in starting *The Nineteenth Century*, but they did not question Mr. Peek's right to do what he did. But Mr. Astor is an American, and has no right to an opinion about the conduct of a paper published in London, it

seems, even though he does own it, and has sunk big money in making it readable. One newspaper even goes so far as to suggest that Parliament should interfere in such cases, and should forbid the ownership of English papers by foreigners. This is valuable, both as an illustration of the free trade instinct of the Englishman, and of that wonderful love for Americans of which *The Spectator* was telling us recently. As for Americans, we have no such prejudices. We submit to have great dailies run by Englishmen who have not even learnt to leave off calling this country "the States," or by Irish adventurers who have indeed been naturalized, but who have not acquired a morsel of sympathy with anything American.

THE question of the Indian cotton duties has again been settled in the interests, not of India, but of Lancashire, and in face of the protest of all the native and some of the European members of the Calcutta Council. The Government needs the duties on imported cottons to replenish its Treasury, which suffers so much from the depreciation of silver. But Lancashire objects to even a revenue duty, as tending to confer an advantage upon the Bengal cotton manufacture, which is taking from the English the trade, not only of India, but also of China and Japan, so far as the making of the coarser grades is concerned. It is only the finer cottons, used by the Anglo-Indians and wealthy natives, that are still imported. So the new law, forced upon India in defiance of both native and Anglo-Indian opinion, levies a tax of three and a half per cent. on cotton goods coming into the country, and an excise duty of exactly the same amount on cottons made at home. This may seem a trifle, and would be so to any country of the west. In India, however, the burden of taxation already borne by the people is fully one-fifth of their frightfully scanty income, and any addition to it is feared by those who best know the people as carrying with it the alternative between death and rebellion. When a people average just \$7.50 a year for food and clothing, they cannot afford to have even three per cent. added to the cost of a garment. Anglo-Indians predict that if ever England loses India, it will be because the weight of taxation will have driven the people to rebel and call in the Russians or some other power unfriendly to England.

Behind this awful poverty of 250,000,000 of people, of whom one-fifth are hungry the year round, as we learn from a government report of 1885, lies the ruin of the manufactures of India for the aggrandizement of those of England. It was to build up Lancashire that India was made a country of hunger and famine, and Lancashire is not yet satisfied with her work. She does not like it that the temporary advantage India possesses as a silver-using country has given her facilities to manufacture for both herself and her neighbors in Eastern Asia. She would like to repeat the horrors which followed the removal of the duties on English cottons in 1804, when a population engaged from the beginnings of history in manufactures, were driven back upon the land as their only means of subsistence, with the invariable result.

THE Abyssinians evidently have learnt something about war since 1868, when a few Congreve rocket-routed King Theodore's army, and brought about his overthrow. They are armed now with reasonably modern weapons. They have learned to hold their ground under any kind of artillery fire, although they cannot return it with equal effect. They have forced a strongly-garrisoned Italian fort to surrender, and they have defeated a well-equipped and numerous army in the open field. The Italians have been very badly beaten, but we cannot give them much sympathy in their disaster. They have no moral right to set foot on the soil of Abyssinia. Their being there is simply an imitation of the other great Powers in the game of international plunder of weaker peoples. They had problems enough of home development on their hands, when they began

this career of foreign aggrandizement; but these they have left unsolved to undertake the establishment of an Italian Empire. Only just liberated themselves from the yoke of strangers, they rushed to reduce other peoples under their own. As a result Italy is one of the most burdened and worst managed countries in Europe, and its people are flying from the burdens of taxation and the pressure of famine or of diseases produced by insufficient food, to seek a home among strangers. Italy has tasks enough in rearranging national authority in relation to local peculiarities to occupy her for a century. She has done little more than hastily adopt French centralization for a country where a millennium of local independence makes even a federal plan burdensome and difficult.

BIMETALLISM AND THE TARIFF.

SUCH so-called Republican papers as the *New York Tribune* that assume that they, and they alone, have the right to arrogantly dictate the policy of the Republican party and interpret Republican doctrines, make a great mistake in denouncing as traitors to their party those Senators who have asserted their right to speak and act as Republicans in opposition to the views held by the *New York Tribune* and others of its class. The *Tribune* will gain nothing, and lose much, by contemptuously referring to those Republican Senators who have declared their adherence to a joint policy of bimetallism and protection as dishonest, as knaves, as conspirators.

To the *New York Tribune* that seems to have long regarded its word, its wish, as law in the Republican party, the declaration of more than one-third of the Republican Senators in refusing to implicitly accept the doctrines laid down by the *Tribune* as Republican policy and submissively to follow the leadership of the *Tribune* in forcing upon the party two such incompatible doctrines as gold-monometallism and protection, came no doubt unexpectedly and as a rude awakening. It was no doubt unpleasant to the *Tribune* to awaken to the fact that the exalted position it has assumed as the sole judge of Republican doctrine was no longer respected by a great part of the Republican party. But for the unreasonable wrath of the *Tribune* and other gold papers, consequent on this, to them, unpleasant discovery, there was and is, no occasion or excuse, and as we have said they will gain nothing but lose much by the tirades of abuse they shower on those Republicans who have asserted their right to speak as Republicans in opposition to the views of the *Tribune* and to declare bimetallism and protection to be inseparable, and as such, Republican doctrines.

The end of the *Tribune* will not be served by denouncing as traitors those who believe protection without bimetallism must be ineffective and who, consequently, as protectionists, as well as bimetallists insist on joining the two policies together.

The *Tribune* makes no attempt to meet in manly fashion the arguments of those who have taken the position that bimetallism and protection are inseparable. Unwilling to even so much as to state fairly the position of those who disagree with it as to what are Republican doctrines, it contents itself with the bald, unsupported and reiterated assertion that the arguments advanced, and which it seems unable to comprehend, or unwilling to place in their true light before its readers, are false.

The position of those who hold that bimetallism and protection are inseparable, who believe any protective tariff without bimetallism would prove ineffective, and consequently insist that protective tariff legislation should be joined with legislation restoring bimetallism, in short, is this:

1. Prices being dependent on the quantity of money in circulation as compared to the work to be done by money, the demonetization of silver, curtailing the supply of money while with the growth of population the demand for money has steadily increased, has led to an appreciation of gold and proportionate fall of prices.

Falling prices being destructive of the profits of industry, investments in productive industries have as a result been curtailed, especially as money, so long as prices are falling, grows in value in idleness. Thus money has shunned the producer, shunned investment in the products of labor and productive industries. Consequently local centers of distribution have declined, while the financial centers have grown, and as money has been irresistibly attracted from the small town to the financial centers, producers and consumers have been separated, and thus the great aim of a protective tariff to bring producer and consumer together so that man can profit from association with, and the help in production of his fellow man, has been defeated by the appreciating gold standard.

2. As silver prices in silver-using countries have not risen with the fall in the price of silver, as measured by gold, and the silver cost of production not having increased in such countries with the fall in the gold price of silver, producers in silver-using countries can afford to sell their products to gold-using countries for a smaller amount of gold than they could before silver was demonetized, equivalent to the divergence in the value of gold and silver. Thus, to-day, gold having appreciated, as measured by silver, nearly one hundred per cent., silver-using peoples can sell their products in our markets for one-half the price in gold that they asked twenty years ago, without reducing the amount of silver which they receive in payment, and which silver, producing in silver-using countries as much as ever, is worth just as much to them as ever it was. Consequently the divergence in the value of gold and silver consequent on the demonetization of silver gives to silver-using peoples a bounty equal to one hundred per cent. on exports to gold-using countries. Against Oriental competition, encouraged by this bounty our customs duties will be no barrier for it is evident that even an iron bound tariff of one hundred per cent. would be nullified as a protective measure by the bounty held out to silver-using peoples in the shape of a premium on gold. Thus the divergence in the value of gold and silver will break down a tariff intended for protection against competition with silver-using peoples.

3. This same divergence in the value of gold and silver that stimulates imports from silver-using countries acts as a protective tariff around all silver-using countries against gold-using countries. The result of this is that the silver-using markets being closed against goods of British and German manufacture, the surplus products that heretofore found a market in silver-using countries are thrown back on the European, and an outlet sought in our markets. Consequently, a tariff that under bimetalism might be amply protective against goods of British and German manufacture proves insufficient under the appreciating gold standard.

4. Our surplus agricultural products being sold in the European markets, and coming there into competition with the products of silver-using countries, the growth and export of which is fostered by the premium on gold, prices have been more than cut in half and our farmers and planters have been impoverished. Being thus impoverished they are obliged to restrict their purchases of manufactured goods and their impoverishment is intimately felt by manufacturers. No tariff will avail to restore prosperity to the manufacturers unless at the same time prosperity is restored to the farmers, and the restoration of prosperity to the farmers is dependent on the restoration of bimetalism.

We believe the position of bimetalists and protectionists as above briefly set forth is incontrovertible. If the *Tribune* can expose the fallacy of this position it will do a service, but it will render no service to itself or the Republican party by ignoring the position taken above and baldly replying to each of our contentions that "it is false." To accuse us of dishonesty is no argument. To shower upon us epithets, to call us fools or idiots only exposes the weakness of their own position. If, indeed, we are fools or idiots, surely the *Tribune* can have no difficulty in exposing our idiocy and controverting our position. But, as we

have said, the simple calling of names will not suffice. It will not gain converts, for it is repugnant to all fair men.

It is the place of the *Tribune* either to show why Bimetalism and Protection should not be united, and why gold monometallism is not incompatible with protection, or to hold its peace.

RAILROADS, THEIR MANAGEMENT AND THEIR STOCKHOLDERS.

THE appointment of receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has naturally given rise to much apprehension, and a feeling of uneasiness, as to the true condition, and real prospects of our railroads in general. The Baltimore and Ohio system was supposed to have shared in the general improvement of railroad business reported for the year 1895 over 1894, and to a degree quite equal to the reported improvement of railroad conditions in general.

As reported by *Bradstreets* the gross earnings of 135 railroads, embracing nearly 80 per cent. of the total gross earning capacity of all the railroads of the United States aggregated for the year 1895, \$904,870,155 against \$850,880,911 in 1894, and \$957,414,073 in 1893. Thus, as shown by the reports of these roads to *Bradstreets* the year 1895 showed a marked improvement over 1894, but still a considerable falling off in earnings as compared to 1893. This improvement was also manifested in the reports of net earnings, earnings of these same roads over and above operating expenses aggregating \$286,542,642 for 1895, as against \$261,434,535 in 1894 and \$296,080,322 in 1893.

In the general improvement, as indicated by increasing gross and net earnings, the Baltimore and Ohio was reported to have shared, gross earnings having been reported at \$23,446,719 in 1895 against \$21,761,907, in 1894 and \$25,240,160 in 1893. And while, as is the case with railroads in general, the net earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio fell from \$7,673,287 in 1893 to \$6,409,615 in 1894 they rose in 1895 to \$7,106,424.

Thus it will be seen, the reports issued by the Baltimore and Ohio showed an apparent improvement quite equal to the improvement of railroad conditions in general. As indicated by the reports, 1895 was a year of greater promise than 1894, yet to-day the Baltimore and Ohio system is in the receivers' hands.

With the appointment of receivers it has become painfully apparent that the published reports were misleading. It is evident the reports of the company were so compiled as to hide the real condition of the property, but there is no evidence that the company was systematically robbed. The truth seems to be that the company, struggling against adverse conditions, was unable to earn its interest charges, the general knowledge of which would have immediately shattered the credit of the company and forced it immediately, as it eventually did, into bankruptcy. To avert this bankruptcy it was necessary to borrow, and to borrow, if the true condition of affairs became known, would have been impossible. Hoping against hope that business would improve, leading to increased demands for transportation of freight and passengers, leading in turn to increased earnings sufficient to pay the accruing indebtedness of the company and restore it to solvency, and hoping to tide over the interim and avert bankruptcy by borrowing, which would have been impossible if the true condition of the company was public knowledge, the temptation to hide the true condition of the company, in the hope, that proved vain, that by so doing receivership could be avoided, seems to have been too great to be resisted. If such were the hopes of the management they were doomed to disappointment. The period during which earnings proved insufficient to meet interests and other necessary charges proving more than temporary, what was hoped would be a short interim of insufficiency of receipts to meet accruing interest and other charges proved too great to be bridged by borrowing. Consequently, adding to the

floating debt, proved of no avail to avert bankruptcy, and has only served to further involve the company.

If the adverse conditions against which the Baltimore and Ohio struggled in vain were of special origin affecting that system alone, if they were adverse conditions with which the Baltimore and Ohio alone has had to contend, there would be no occasion for uneasiness. But, unfortunately, the adverse conditions against which the Baltimore and Ohio struggled in vain are general, not local. They have their origin in the general depression of business, and with similar adverse conditions, railroads in all sections of the country have had to contend. This is evidenced by the fact that more railroads are in the hands of receivers to-day than ever before.

The prosperity of railroads is dependent on the prosperity of the communities through which they run, and from which they draw their business. When many mills and factories are idle, when others are running on part time, when mines are closed down, and when the productive capacity of the people is thus reduced, the demand for transportation facilities is of necessity curtailed, for less being produced, there is consequently less to be exchanged, railroads have less freight to carry and competition obliges them to carry what freight there is at reduced rates. As a result the earnings of railroads are reduced, payment of dividends becomes impossible, interest charges are in many cases defaulted and roads forced into the hands of receivers.

During the past few years, as the fall in prices has become more and more marked, production, whether on the farm, in the mill or in the mine, has become less and less profitable, and naturally production has been curtailed. The wage-earner in the manufacturing or mining town, much of the time out of work, and when at work at lower wages, receiving less, has less to spend, and the market for the products of the farm is consequently restricted, while in turn the farmer, finding his market restricted, is obliged to sell his products at lower prices, and as a result, receiving less in return for his labor, has less to spend for manufactured goods. The desires, the wants of wage-earners and farmers are as great as ever, but their ability to purchase is curtailed. Consequently the demand for transportation from the factory to the farm, and from the farm to the factory has become less with the fall in prices, and the earnings of railroads have fallen proportionately.

But while the earnings of railroads have fallen, their interest charges have not. The total bonded indebtedness of our railroads of June 30, 1894, as given by the last report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was \$5,356,583,019, or over \$31,000 for each mile of line. The greater part of this vast sum calls for a fixed amount of interest, whether times are good or bad, whether earnings are large or small.

Burdened with this vast debt that grows in weight as prices fall and the earning capacity of the railroad is curtailed, the ability of the railroads to earn dividends for their stockholders has decreased from year to year, and payment of dividends has been stopped by one road after another, so that now not more than one-third of the capital stock issued by our railroads is dividend paying stock. In many cases suspension of dividends has been followed by default of interest on bonded indebtedness, followed by receivership, and reorganization in which shareholders fare badly, or foreclosure, in which they have lost their equity in the property.

In view of the fact that falling prices are destructive of the interests of stockholders, leading, as they inevitably do to curtailed production and restricted demand for transportation services, it is somewhat surprising that railroad managers, elected by the stockholders presumably to run the roads in the interests of those they represent, should lend their individual aid and the power of the corporations they manage in support of the appreciating gold standard.

The interests of the stockholders of railroads would be best

conserved by a policy that would check the appreciation of gold and the fall in prices, thus restoring prosperity to the producing classes and increasing the earning capacity of the railroads. The interests of stockholders would best be protected by the restoration of bimetallism, yet railroad managers in general advocate the gold standard, although the maintenance of the gold standard is undoubtedly inimical to the interests of the stockholders whom they represent.

Instead of advocating that policy which would best conserve the interests of stockholders, the managers of railroads almost invariably advocate the gold standard which benefits bondholders at the expense of the stockholders, and the conclusion seems irresistible that they run the roads at the dictation of the money-lending cliques and in the interests of the bondholders, rather than the stockholders—perhaps not always knowingly, but seldom willingly, but we apprehend because they fear to move counter to the desires of those to whom they must turn in times of distress.

EVILS OF OVER-CAPITALIZATION.

IN another editorial we have pointed out how falling prices are destructive of the interests of stockholders of railroad corporations, and how the policy of gold-monometallism so blindly advocated by the managers of railroads in general, leading to lower prices and general depression, inevitably impairs the earning capacity of railroads, and their ability to earn and pay dividends. We further referred to the enormous bonded indebtedness of our railroad corporations, to an amount of over five billion dollars, and how as prices have fallen, leading to business depression, interest charges have absorbed a greater and greater portion of the earnings of railroads until in many cases nothing remains for division among the stockholders.

Indeed, the stockholders of those roads that have been able to earn interest charges in full, although earning nothing on the stock, may be regarded as fortunate. The continuous fall of prices, resulting in general depression and decrease of earnings, has obliged many roads to default on their interest charges, and forced them into receivers' hands, to the great loss of their stockholders.

A railroad forced into receivers' hands, the stockholders have but two alternatives. They must advance the money necessary to pay off the floating indebtedness and pay the defaulted interest, receiving in return securities of at best but doubtful value, and thus make possible the re-organization of the road without foreclosure, or, failing to do so, submit to the foreclosure of the road under a mortgage on which interest is in default, and the wiping out of their equity in the property, the property passing into the possession and management of old bondholders. In short the stockholders must pay the cost of re-organizing an embarrassed railroad, or suffer the loss of their equity in the property, the stock certificates they hold becoming worthless on their hands.

Managers of railroads giving their support to the appreciating gold standard that enhances the interest of the bondholders in the earnings of the properties, and that accrues to the benefit of the bondholders, not of the stockholders, the conclusion is irresistible that the railroads are not, in general, run in the interests of the stockholders.

Naturally the question suggests itself: In whose interests are the railroads run?

Unfortunately they are operated with little regard to the interests of the communities through which they run, although enjoying valuable franchises conferred by the same communities, and dependent for their own prosperity upon the prosperity of the producers of such communities, whose true interests they often systematically antagonize, and whose industries, by unjust discrimination, they too often stifle. The interests of their stockholders lie in pursuit of the same policy that would best conserve

the interests of the people along their lines,—in making it easy to build up industries and local centers from which to draw profitable business. Yet such a policy is all too seldom pursued by railroad managers. Our railroads have too often, generally, fallen into the hands of those who use the power entrusted to them to promote their own interests, and who use the railroads as great speculative engines, to the great loss of the public, the ultimate loss of the stockholders, and to their own profit.

In general systematically over-capitalized, an over-capitalization inaugurated with the organization of the companies, and ending only with insolvency and foreclosure, our railroads have been made the footballs of speculation.

With the organization of a railroad, and during the process of construction, bonds and stock are almost invariably issued of par value much in excess of the cost of construction. The bonds issued to cover cost of construction are invariably sold much below par, and often an amount of stock equal to the par value of the bonds sold and purporting on its face to be full paid but representing the investment of no actual capital whatever, is given away as a bonus to the negotiators who sell the bonds and to the promoters of the enterprise. Such over-capitalization is as patent as it is unjustifiable and detrimental to the interests of the public. The effort to earn interest and dividends on a nominal capital representing two or three times the investment of actual capital, leads to high charges for freight and passenger transportation, and these resting as a tax on the exchange of products hamper production.

Freight and passenger charges should be fixed at rates that will enable railroads to make a liberal return on the amount of capital actually invested but it is an injustice to charge the public for transportation services high rates such as will enable the railroads to pay interest or dividends on bonds and stocks which are not, and never were, represented by an actual investment of capital.

The process of over-capitalization does not stop with the completion of a railroad, but is continued systematically through all the vicissitudes of fortune through which a railroad may pass, unless finally the road is foreclosed, the interests of stockholders and junior bondholders wiped out, and a new company organized, when the process of over-capitalization is started anew. Even when the weight of over-capitalization has manifestly forced a road into receivers' hands, the road often emerges from receivership with a still greater capitalization. No stocks, no bonds are cancelled unless to be replaced by new issues, and to the stockholders and junior bondholders who advance the money necessary to pay off the floating debts and reorganize the company, and to the bankers who undertake to reorganize the road, as part commission for their services, are issued securities, generally preferred stock and income bonds on which interest and dividends are only paid if earned, to several times the amount of actual capital advanced. The road thus reorganized, the effort is made to pay interest on such new capital, and this is often accomplished in whole or part by apparently cutting down operating expenses, by paying for needed repairs with borrowed money instead of out of earnings, and distributing the bogus earnings thus obtained among junior bondholders and stockholders. The market value of such securities being thus artificially inflated, and the speculative cliques thus enabled to dispose of their holdings at great profit to a confiding public, the effort to bolster up the value of such securities is discontinued, dividends cease, interest is defaulted, and the road allowed to drift into receivership for a repetition of this systematic system of robbery. In this way the market value of railroad securities is first inflated and then depressed to the great advantage of the speculative cliques.

But this is not the only way in which the speculative cliques use the railroads to their great profit and the injury of the public. Centralized capital not only preys upon the savings of confiding investors, but it preys systematically upon the community, indi-

viduals, small associations, and struggling corporations. Their process is deliberate. We have spoken of the systematic over-capitalization of railroads in connection with reorganization. Managed in the interests of centralized capital, railroads emerge from receivership with the amount on which interest is fixed made small, while that on which interest may be paid and divided is made large, the two together far exceeding the original capitalization. Upon the basis of the fixed charges, low rates are made to secure the location of manufactories along the line; then, these being secured, it is announced that the road cannot be operated at the rates established. Rates are then advanced to a point where not only the fixed charges will be met, but a dividend will be earned upon the deferred securities and the stock. In this process the unfortunate manufacturers or miners who have established themselves along the line, upon the faith of the maintenance of the low freight rates, are slowly, if not immediately, reduced to ruin. But while they suffer this exhaustion, the public, deceived by the apparent prosperity of the road, has bought the "junior" securities and the stock at prices yielding the managers of the operation a great profit, and this chapter of the process by which concentrated capital increases itself is complete.

Next we have the other side of the see-saw. The speculative cliques, no longer interested in the stock and junior bonds which they have sold to a confiding public, and the best of the industries along the line having been secured from their discouraged or ruined owners, at a small proportion of their cost, the announcement is made that the rates must be reduced. The "juniors" and the stock, no longer owned by the cliques, are therefore stripped of returns, while on the other hand vitality returns to the industrial operations now owned by the cliques, which are reorganized and recapitalized. Alarm and distrust falling on financial circles, investors hasten to throw overboard their holdings, railroads are forced into receivers' hands, the speculative cliques pick up the securities which investors throw over at prices artificially depressed, and the cycle of systematic robbery is complete to be begun anew.

The appreciation of gold aggravates the evils of over-capitalization. It is, in fact, the most powerful of speculative engines, working to the benefit of the speculative classes and the infinite injury of all producers.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

Mother's Eyes.

SOFT eyes, that on the infant smiled
And oft beguiled
The little peevish child
Of many an ache,
That ceased because of their sweet, smiling sake!

Kind eyes, that were so full of thought,
And ever taught
Lessons of love inwrought
With every task,—
That seemed to know one's wish ere one could ask!

Dear eyes, whose sympathetic tears
Gleam down the years
Through joys and cares and fears,
And bring release,
Yea, even now, from things that hurt one's peace!

O eyes! that never dimmed can be
For me, for me
In all eternity,
Because ye shine
With the great splendor of the love divine!
—William S. Ruthers.

The Princess Maud of Wales is said to be an expert dairy maid. She learned milking and butter making at the model dairy at Sandringham.

Miss Gertrude Simmons, the Sioux Indian girl who carried off the oratorical honors at the Earlham, Indiana, College recently, was educated at a Quaker school in Wabash, Ind. She

was born on the Indian Reservation near Deadwood, S. D., twenty-two years ago.

Since Cambridge University admitted women to the honor examinations fifteen years ago, 659 women have obtained honors in mathematics, classics, moral and natural sciences, theology, history, law and Oriental, mediæval and modern languages.

A Paris saleswoman says that the Madrid ladies have the smallest feet she knows of. Peruvians and Chilians come next. American ladies from the United States are also remarkable for their small feet. The Russians have heavy splay feet. It is impossible to classify those of Vienna, there are so many varieties there. The Empress of Austria requires a long narrow shoe. She has no flesh on her foot and her instep is high. The best shaped feet in Northern Europe are in Sweden. German ladies coming from Germany are generally neatly shod. English ladies coming from England have awkwardly made boots and shoes. The Belgian ladies are better off in their shoemakers, but they have large feet. Jewish ladies—in Paris, at any rate—have small feet and are particular about their shoes.

Women seem to be on the increase, not numerically, be it said, but physically. They are so tall that beside them many men seem pigmies. Many of the well-known beauties are tall. Among those of English birth is the Duchess of Portland; she is nearly six feet high. Then there is Lady Wolverton, daughter of Georgina, Countess of Dudley. Both mother and daughter are but a hair's breadth beneath the six-foot measurement. Then there is the Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Francis Hope's (May Yohe's) sister-in-law; she is also a daughter of Anak. And the daughters of Lord Lonsborough "are more than common tall."

Then, of course, the newest Duchess of Marlborough is very "long drawn out," while the "Lily Duchess" of Marlborough is far beyond medium height. This "advanced" state of things being the case in feminine ranks, low-heeled shoes now occupy a recognized place in good society, and have figured at several great weddings.

The two principal brides of the passing year have been much taller than their bridegrooms, and their ordinary high heels are therefore renounced for a while, so that the difference in stature may not appear too remarkable. In such instances a low coiffure is considered a delicate mark of attention from the bride, and it is retained several months till other conspicuous couples arise and claim public attention.

A very beautiful and most divinely tall woman is Miss Julia Neilson, the English actress. Miss Neilson measures about five feet eight or nine inches, but so perfect is her figure and so graceful her movements that she seems not an inch too tall. She is the wife of Mr. Fred Terry, a younger brother of Miss Ellen Terry. Mrs. Terry, aside from her beauty and her great gifts as an actress, is one of the most charming of women personally.

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR

ONE part acetic acid to seven parts water, rubbed well into the scalp once a day, will induce a new growth of hair.

For canker sore mouth, one tablespoonful of salt, one of alum, half a teaspoonful of borax and as much blue vitriol, two tablespoonfuls of honey and a pint of strong cider vinegar. Simmer over a slow fire in an earthen vessel, then put into bottles. Use this frequently with a swab.

Great are the achievements of contemporary science in the department of therapeutics. No one who has undertaken to raise a family can fail, or at least should fail, to be thankful for antitoxine. It has really annihilated the worst terrors of diphtheria, and grateful voices rejoice in it wherever it has been used. Its success revives hope that the wise men will presently learn to deal effectually with the bacilli of consumption, and of cancer, too, if it should turn out, as begins to be suspected, that cancer is a communicable disease.

When the thumping sensation begins in the head take equal quantities of pure cayenne pepper and flour; mix them up

with water to form a smooth paste thick enough to spread like a salve. Put this upon a piece of soft paper and apply it to the back of the neck just below the edge of the hair. In warm weather it is best to wash the neck with a cloth wet with soap and water, as the oily perspiration may interfere with the action of the plaster. One great advantage of cayenne pepper plaster over mustard is that while the latter frequently blisters, the former never does so, no matter how strong it is applied. In the use of mustard, if the skin is broken, all treatment must cease until it heals, but with pepper when the plaster loses its effect another may be applied without unpleasant consequences.

For earaches, that are so common to children just now, put a few drops of vaseline in a teaspoon and hold it over the gas to heat. Hold the spoon in the hollow of your palm for a second, and when it ceases to burn you, pour it in the child's ear, making it lie on the other ear, so that the oil will be retained for a moment or two. Then put some cotton in the ear. It will give almost instant relief, for the heat is excellent and the vaseline loosens up the dry wax in the ear.

The use of belladonna is spreading, and the bird-like fixity of the eye given by the drug is most unpleasant, to say naught of the possible loss of one's eyesight. The Spanish women have a far better recipe for brightening the eyes. It is neither costly nor dangerous. Get the clean skin of an orange and squeeze a few drops of the juice (of the skin, not the orange) into the corners of your eyes. It will smart, but have patience. The water drawn from your eyes will cleanse and brighten them wonderfully. This little performance should be gone through ten or fifteen minutes before going to a party, when the redness of the eyelids will have quite passed off.

An English surgeon claims to have relieved ninety-eight patients out of one hundred in cases of rheumatism by making a liniment of equal parts of wintergreen and olive oil. He applies it to the part, keeping it covered with oiled silk and flannel. He says the pain is relieved in from four to six hours. We advise any one who is afflicted with rheumatism to give this remedy a trial. We feel that it will be efficacious.

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND MAGAZINE WRITERS, AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

The publishers of *McClure's Magazine* will spend \$20,000 for short stories this year. New writers will be especially welcome and the shorter the story the better chance of its acceptance. Payment is to be made on a very liberal scale, and the stories should run from 2000 to 6000 words. The first four Lincoln numbers of the *Magazine* have been reprinted in one volume, and will be ready for sale on the news-stands and elsewhere, on the 10th inst., for fifty cents a copy. It covers Lincoln's life up to this month's number, and is a work of 250 pages, with 160 pictures, including 20 portraits of Lincoln.

Harper's Round Table of the 3rd inst. contains several interesting features, the chief amongst them being "The Courage of Arctic Animals," by General Greeley, "The stolen Court House," by Geo. M. Whicher, "The Incantations of Ali Ben-Mesroul," by W. A. Curtis, and the second installment of Kirk Munroe's new serial, "Rick Dale."

The American Publishers' Corporation, New York, has bought the entire stock in trade, electrotypes, and publications of the United States Book Company, Lovell, Coryell & Company and the International Book Company, and announce that it will continue the publication of books, magazines, etc., upon practically the same lines as those followed by the firms named.

Outing for March is a capital magazine for young and old. It is beautifully illustrated and contains two complete stories,

besides a variety of attractive yarns of adventure by flood and field. It opens with a spirited description of "Duck Shooting on Savannah River." A delightful tale of the turf, "Incognito," by Caroline Shelley follows. Other notable features are "Wild Sport in Ceylon," "Across the Mesoba," "Among the Russian Bears," "A Cycling Trip in Trinidad," "Faculty Control of Athletics at English Universities," "Model Yachts," and a capital character-sketch entitled "Adolph," by the charming Therese G. Randall.

Rowell's *American Newspaper Directory* has just paid \$100 for the exposure of a false circulation rating in its guaranteed list. This makes a total of \$2300 which the Rowell firm has paid since 1888 for the exposure of newspaper falsehoods. It is shameful that the Directory publishers have to offer and pay such rewards for the detection and subsequent exposure of conscienceless newspaper publishers, who, for the purpose of deceiving advertisers, do not hesitate to perjure themselves.

The Wayne Times, Pa., is one of the most gossip and entertaining of our country exchanges, and has a rapidly growing circulation along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia beyond historic Paoli.

As might be naturally expected, journalism in the Orient is flowery. *The Levant Herald* broke out in the following fashion the other day on the anniversary of the Sultan's fifty-fifth birthday; "In the lulling sweetness of that serene atmosphere which is breathed by those whose privilege it is to dwell under the sceptre of His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Hamid, the periodical quickening of the sense of gratitude which is wrought by the advent of memorable anniversaries comes as a welcome reminder of that happiness which the habit of its enjoyment tends to hold in passivity. In all stages of civilization this fast has been recognized, and commemorative festivals have appeared in every calendar from the days of Abraham to our own time. To-day is one of those festivals; it marks the anniversary of that auspicious day on which the Sultan Abdul Hamid opened infant eyes upon the world which his manhood adorns, and it reminds the millions of human beings grouped under his benign authority how much they owe to the benevolent man and sagacious sovereign whose rule gives peace and security to their lives and fills their awakened souls with wondering admiration. Astute politician, perspicacious legislator, firm administrator, diplomatist rich in resources, cultivated in intellect, humane and gentle in his methods, the Sultan Abdul Hamid leans his Empire in the way of greatness and progressive development.

Lloyd's News, London, England, reached, a few days ago, the record breaking circulation of 1,004,407 copies. It is pre-eminently the British workmen's paper, and is published Saturday and Sunday, containing a digest of all the news of the week with additions on Sunday of whatever happens on Saturday. It was started about 50 years ago by Edward Lloyd and is now run by his six sons. It is the only London newspaper that advertises its circulation. *The Standard* is quoted at over 250,000, the *Telegraph* claims about 500,000, while the *Times* is said to vary from 35,000 to 40,000.

The Mercantile Journal and *The Pennsylvanian Grocer* having been consolidated are now published under the combined names by the *Mercantile Journal Company*, Pittsburg, Pa. The new publication is a most creditable production, typographically, and its editorials and market or trade reports are both able and valuable.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes an article detailing the results of inquiry by its own commissioner into the condition of twenty-eight workhouses selected from all parts of Ireland. The truth told about some of these institutions is not

only enough to harrow the hardest heart, but necessitates statements which could not with any decency be repeated in any journal intended for general readers. "The surroundings of the idiots and the infirm," says the editor, "sound more like a chapter in the history of a Siberian exile, the notes of a visit to an etape, than the matter-of-fact statement of sights seen in a work-house in this kingdom."

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ASIATIC PERIL AND DUTY OF MANUFACTURERS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Dear Sir:—It is hard to overcome the teachings of the textbooks (literature of every kind) that have been put before the public in the Eastern States during the present generation. Economic and financial opinions or beliefs are just as much a matter of education and surroundings as the beliefs in the tenets of religion. A man is born a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, a Jew, a Mohammedan, a Buddhist. The individual in exceptional cases only doubts the superiority of his own religion.

The intolerance of religion finds its counterpart in financial creeds. The goldmonometallist calls *his* money, sound money, *his* faith, the "sound money faith." His "sound money religion" is barely 23 years old, but with the impetuosity of youth he tries to conquer the world.

Farm lands and factories are without religions and without theories; preachings or teachings do not affect them.

But farmers and manufacturers in this country must finally understand, that as long as the *white* dollar appears to the farmer and manufacturer in India, China and Japan as large and as *valuable* as the *yellow* dollar does to our farmer and manufacturer, and that as long as the former gets two dollars where the latter for the same product of the farm or the factory, only gets one, the latter is bound to come to grief where the former will continue to prosper.

The only safe protection to our farmer and manufacturer can therefore only rest on the restoration of the respective or relative value of the two dollars, as it existed prior to 1873, which is only possible through the reopening of our mints to the free coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The goldmonometallist predicts in that event the ruin of our great country. This, after all, is only a prophesy. Prophecy has gone out of fashion, not having proved a profitable business during the present generation. That business was safer and more profitable during the good old gold and silver times. The bimetalist wants those good old times back again. He rests content on the undoubted fact, that with free coinage of silver, the dollar will look exactly as large and valuable in our great country as the dollar does in India, China and Japan—that with free coinage of silver, *our* cotton, wheat, silk and cotton goods will sell for just as many dollars as *theirs*.

If our manufacturers stand in with the goldmen, their fate is sure. They must go to the level upon which the farmers now stand.

The farmer and wage-earner in general has at last, through bitter experience, been taught to stand by the campaign for the re-establishment of bimetalism. That campaign of education costs money; a great deal of money. The manufacturers must supply part of it, if the campaign is to succeed this year. If they fail in their support, the goldmen—not the old Republican protection party—may elect their President and a majority in the House of Representatives. Whether they elect a Republican or a Democratic President, their votes will decide, and their votes will in either event, represent a large addition to the free trade element in the House.

At the same time the Senate will stand about as it is now. With the Senate rests the power to make laws. The House and the President can do nothing without the Senate.

Under such conditions, no stable or sound protective tariff legislation can take place, until or unless the restoration of silver as money goes with it.

Patriotism and self-interest should, therefore, plainly teach the manufacturer the necessity of joining the farmer and wage-earner in a campaign to elect a President and Congress standing for an American Policy, or for renewed prosperity of our country.

D'ARGENT.

March 2, 1896, Livingston, N. Y.

Fenians and Fenianism.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN O'LEARY.

The Celebrated Irish Patriot's Interesting and Valuable Contribution to the History of His Country.

THE opening chapters have just been published of "Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism," by John O'Leary, a work it is scarcely necessary to remark that will, when completed, form one of the most valuable and important of recent contributions to Irish history. It is to appear in regular instalments in *The Irish Weekly Independent*, Dublin, and will, we believe, be subsequently published in book form here and in Ireland. An idea of its nature may be learned from the first chapter, which we quote entire:

CHAPTER I.

DAVIS, "THE NATION," AND THE CONFEDERATION.

IT is with a sad heart and somewhat doubtful mind that I set myself down on the borders of old age, to say something of what I felt and thought and did in my early youth and mature manhood. Times have changed in Ireland greatly since then, and, no doubt, I have very greatly changed myself—but scarcely with the times. Whether this be my misfortune or my fault, or simply a necessary and inevitable result of the passage of the years, it is impossible for me to tell. I can only recognize the fact, and I feel that my readers will be but too likely to keep it well before their minds. I do not think that I have much of the *laudator temporis acti* in my nature, but I am certainly very little in love with the present, and but for my strong hope of a future other and better than the present, I should have but little pleasure in looking back upon my past or any past.

But to come to that past. Where shall I begin? There is something of a difficulty here, though perhaps not a great one. Nearly all our thoughts and acts have their roots in a past whose distance it is almost impossible to calculate. But then I am not writing of my relation to the universe, but of the much smaller matter of my relation to Fenianism. Here I have little difficulty myself as to where to begin, while feeling that the thing may not be at all so clear to my readers, and especially to such English ones as I may chance to find. I commence my story, then, in what my aforesaid English reader may probably consider a somewhat Irish fashion, by telling how I became a Young Irelander—for here was certainly the root of the matter to me. I have said something of this elsewhere more than once, but here I must go more fully into it.

Sometime in the year 1846, while recovering from a fever, I came across the poems and essays of Thomas Davis, then recently dead. What Davis has been to more than a generation of Irishmen since his death is well-known in his own country, and may in a measure be understood by Englishmen now, since the publication of his prose writings, edited by T. W. Rolleston, in the *Camelot* series, and of his life, written by his co-laborer and friend, Sir C. G. Duffy. What he was then to me I feel as if I can only faintly shadow forth at this distance of time. Perhaps it may give some notion of the effect produced on me to-day that I then went through a process analogous to what certain classes of Christians call "conversion." I can but vaguely remember my unregenerate state. Doubtless from my surroundings I was not anti-Irish or West-Brish; but then I am confident I was not strongly Irish, and I am sure I was strongly ambitious, and can easily conceive that my ambition, stimulated by much reading of English literature, necessarily either directly or indirectly anti-Irish in spirit, might have led me where it has unfortunately led so many of my countrymen before and since. Now, however, everything was changed. The world was an altered world to me. I felt in quite a new sense that I was an Irishman, and that for weal or woe my fate must be linked with that of my country. I do not think that either then or since I have ever had much of that spurious Irishism of Moore's song, which associates Ireland with virtue and England with guilt; but Irish in a higher and better sense, I think I may claim to have at least struggled to be, and in so far as I have fought the good fight, to Thomas Davis more than to any other, or, indeed, more than to all others, is the credit due. I do not like to exaggerate, and do not think

I am doing so. I do not, of course, mean in the least to convey that the largest part of my intellectual and moral training does not necessarily come from other and wider regions, but for all that is Irish in me, and above all, for the inspiration that made me Irish, the fountain and the origin must always be sought in Davis.

But what came out of all this? Little, perhaps, at once—or at least little in the shape of action. What must have followed very soon was the close study of the leading columns, and, indeed, of many other columns, of the *Nation* newspaper. For what I found there I was, of course, perfectly prepared by the previous reading of Davis; and what was to be found in that paper I must leave the reader to gather from another pen than mine. Something, however, I must say even at this stage as to how the *Nation* affected me; later I shall have more to tell. In leading article, essay, and poem we read from week to week the story of Ireland's sufferings under English rule; and now and then we heard of other countries groaning under alien domination, and of their efforts, successful or unsuccessful to shake it off. At first, perhaps, the teaching of the *Nation* was not directly unconstitutional, though, indirectly, it certainly was so from the beginning. From ceasing to "fear to speak of '98" to wishing to imitate the men of that time, the transition was very easy, indeed, to the youthful mind. Many, if not most, of the younger amongst us were Mitchelites before Mitchel, or rather before Mitchel had put forth his programme. We were told much about the doings of Hugh O'Neill and Owen Roe, and Sarsfield, and led to seek what more we could gather about them elsewhere. But as to the men of '98, there was no difficulty where to search and what to find. We had the fascinating "Memoirs of Wolfe Tone," and the very laborious and full, if somewhat dull and chaotic, book of Madden, and many a biography and history beside. I may, perhaps, be mixing up some things in my memory here; but the impression I mean to convey is certainly correct. I may be attributing to the *Nation* other things than I got from it after Davis; but that matters little, for Davis was the *Nation* and the *Nation* was Davis; and in saying this I most surely do not in the least mean to detract from the merit of the many able men who, with Davis, and without him, made the *Nation*. Anyway, the feeling and sentiment upon which I acted then, and have mainly acted ever since, came from Davis; and what the *Nation*, no doubt, gave me, or taught me where to get, were such additional facts and fancies as my opinions sought by way of justification of the faith that was in me.

While all this commotion was going on in the internal man, many external events were occurring which need some notice here for their bearing upon my future actions, if not my future thoughts. In the year '47, when I was about seventeen years of age, I left Carlow School, and towards the close of the same year I entered Trinity College. This was the time when the Irish Confederation—the Young Ireland seceding body—and its associated clubs were in full swing. I at once joined the Grattan Club, presided over by "Meagher of the Sword," and, of course, was assiduous in my attendance not only upon its meetings, but upon the more important ones of the parent association. At these assemblages I necessarily heard much explosive oratory, notably from the aforesaid Meagher, but also from O'Gorman, Doheny, M'Gee and many others more or less known to fame at the time, who have mostly slipped out of the memory of the present generation of certainly less eloquent, if possibly more sensible, Irishmen. Neither then nor after, if I know myself, was I very susceptible to the witchery of words. Old or young men eloquent were not to me among the more admirable phenomena of nature or art, and then, as now, I felt that it was something of a misfortune to Irishmen, and in a measure to Ireland, that they found words far too readily, and were too often not sufficiently careful to lay any foundation of facts or ideas at the bottom of the words. Not that I mean to imply any disregard for the great masters of the spoken word. The Demostheneses, Chathams, Grattans and Mirabeaus were not only potent wielders of the wills of men in their own time, but must remain to all the generations a source of delight as well as instruction. But great orators are nearly as rare as great poets, and the lesser speakers, even when their speaking partakes more of the nature of eloquence than of rhetoric, are neither very rare nor, to me, very admirable. And it was certainly to the lesser order of orators, however earnest and accomplished, that the Young Irelanders, even including Meagher, belonged. But if I were not much moved by the oratory of the Confederation, I certainly was by what I may call its atmosphere—what the French would call the "milieu." That was strong, indeed, and charged with all sorts of thunder and lightning elements. At first, indeed, there was a certain balmy air of constitutionalism imported from the old Repeal Association, but that was disappearing day by day.

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Men's FOWNES, of London, sends over the new Spring-weight Gloves for men. Just the styles appearing on Bond street and the Piccadilly. \$1.50. Fownes makes the gloves; Wanamaker's the price.

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BRIC-A-BRAC.

THE designation of the musical scale was made by Guido di Arizzo in the eleventh century from the initial syllables of the first strophe of an ode to St. John:

Ut queant laxis, Resonare fibris
Mira gestorum, famuli tuorum
Solve polluti labli reatum
Sancte Johannes!

making the tones, "Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si." The Italians substituted "Do" for "Ut"; the French still retain the latter.

What is supposed to be the oldest European book on meteorology, Reyman's "Weather Booklet" (Wetterbuechlein), published at Augsburg in 1505, has recently been reprinted, and it shows that in this science, as in nearly all others, the beginnings of our knowledge came from the East. Reyman's rules for foretelling the weather are highly commended for their good sense. They were derived from the Arabs, who taught us chemistry, astronomy, mathematics and many other things for which we have ceased to be grateful to them.

The underlying principles of the Germanic and Latin languages are so closely allied that any one who has a thorough knowledge of any single one of them in etymology as well as syntax, can easily master the rest. To know German in its origin and history, is to know half a dozen other languages, while a like knowledge of the English language, as it now exists, will give a clear in-sight into many languages and dialects—Teutonic, Scandinavian and Latin, from Southern Italy to Iceland.

The stalest bread on record is an Assyrian loaf, which has been discovered by a French explorer, M. Monthon. This loaf is supposed to have been leavened and baked about the year 560 B. C. It is round, not unlike the common bun in shape, and in color of a delicate brown. It is, we understand, in perfect condition, having been found, along with the remnants of several similar loaves, wrapped in cloth, in a tightly sealed sarcophagus, the custom being quite common in Assyria, as in Egypt, to inclose food in the tombs of the illustrious deceased.

National flowers have been adopted in various countries, as follows: Greece, violet; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur de lis; Germany, corn flower; Ireland, shamrock; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek.

A WORD AGAINST THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

(Adapted from the French of M. Octave Mirbeau by William Struthers.)

NOT alone to-day has the evil caused by expositions been remarked. Not only the insufficiency of their economical results, but also the utter inanity of their industrial significance was long ago denounced; yet we are so constituted that the most precious warnings go always unheeded; and, closing our ears to all words that are not words of vanity or flattery, we do not perceive the yawning gulf until the day when we plunge to the bottom. We are like a crazy fool whom folk arouse by shouting: "Fire! Fire! Don't you see the house is burning?" And who answers: "Why, no! You're mistaken. It is the day breaking; it is the sun rising. Let me sleep awhile longer."

In a pamphlet got up by the Lorraine League of Decentralization, whence arose the first movement of revolt against the great national manifestation of 1900, I find characteristic documents proving that warnings have not been wanting. These are no more nor less than the official reports published after each exposition; and though emanating from persons of very opposite political tendencies, they reveal almost the same preoccupations. Moreover, we should consider that at those various dates the country did not experience such symptoms of economical uneasiness as nowadays affect it to the very marrow. Momentary sacrifices could be demanded, which the energy of its vitality and the resources of its wealth might without difficulty repair. We were not then crushed, as we are to-day, by the ever-increasing burden

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of an absurd system of taxation. Yet just let us see at what conclusions the most farsighted minds had arrived—those whose official character must shield from every accusation of preconceived and partial hostility.

Referring to the exposition of 1855, which, as befitted a beginner, was extremely modest, Prince Jerome Napoleon, in his administrative report, attacks the very principle of universal shows, deeming them inextricable, of arbitrary classification, and valueless as to instruction; while he commends the creation of partial, technical, special expositions to be more frequently given, but restricted to a judicious choice among such products as, at the date of their holding, solicit public attention the most, and studious examination by competent visitors.

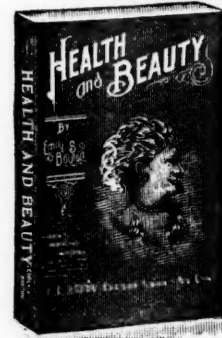
In 1867 M. Le Play, struck with the same inconveniences which had only grown more serious, and, besides, being uneasy over the considerable expenditure that such organizations entail, proposes to substitute permanent for universal expositions, at determinate points on French territory, away from the vast centres of population—commercial and industrial museums, so he terms them, such as have since been established in England and Germany, which countries appear to have discarded the notion of universal expositions for the reason that they no longer respond to any modern need.

Finally, in 1878, M. Krantz, through his forced optimism, lets one perceive his real apprehensions, acknowledging, not without melancholy, that the results obtained are far from compensating the sacrifices demanded of both private persons and the State; and, under phases that, while he strives to render them encouraging, better than any pessimistic declaration bear witness to his embarrassment and sore perplexity, he foresees the moment when "these magisterial works" will encounter hindrances so great that they will have to be abandoned. If such is not absolutely the text of his report, it is at all events the spirit of it. The patriotic confidence manifested by the worthy Commissioner General concerning the inexhaustible resources of France's wealth cannot overcome the impression lurking behind it all, and in which one must seek the veritable meaning of his thought.

I shall not advert to the exposition of 1889, which, candidly speaking, was not an exposition, but a noisy and often hideous kermess, against which the most terrible documentary evidences can, as anybody knows, be produced.

For the time being, I wish to retain of these criticisms only what follows: To wit, that universal expositions are doomed, the economical situation, the heavy burden they impose upon everyone, and the alarming condition of the public debt demanding their disappearance. Yet if, after all, it be proved that new expositions are necessary, though under attenuated forms, why not make trial of special exhibitions, such as Prince Napoleon, after the first experiment of the kind in 1855, suggested? They would amply suffice for every need of industry and trade, since they could be multiplied as extensively and as frequently as might be deemed useful. I am well aware that they do already exist, but that they do not fulfil the expectations entertained regarding them. As a rule, they are hardly more than portable bazaars or mountebank's shows, to which the serious-minded, bent upon instruction, give a wide berth, and which attract only the everlasting idler, to whom it matters little whether he goes hither or yon, provided he goes somewhere. For instance, under the guise of an electrical or a bicycle exhibit, the most incongruous industries and outlandish trades invade and smother, so to speak, the genuine display. There one sees the unsalable piano, repulsive pastry, glass cupboards, linen bridal outfits, repoussé tin plates, and terrifying panoplies at thirteen sous apiece. The strangest objects are there heaped upon the most dubious inventions; and it is with no little trouble that the earnest visitor finally discovers something resembling what he has come to see on the faith of posters and newspaper recommendations. Yet all this proves nothing against the principle of such expositions; it simply proves their

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After leaving South Omaha the train conductor entered the car, and, not noticing that the lady held a cigarette between her fingers, said "Madam, this is no place for ladies." "Indeed," she replied, "is this not the library buffet smoker for the accommodation of passengers of this train?" "Yes, madam." "Well, I am smoking, that is why I am here."

She also took advantage of the writing material, and wrote several letters before leaving the car.

Several gentlemen occupying the car were very anxious to ascertain her name, but their efforts in this direction were fruitless.



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bad management and defective arrangement, generally copied by contractors of little repute and suspicious tooters for advertisements from some universal exposition, they being, moreover, strangers to every species of classified industry, not less than of regular trade, and beholding in the affair merely a means of gaining money, to the detriment of the guileless public and betricked exhibitors. The whole question is solved by saying that these expositions ought to be reorganized under the patronage of boards of trade and syndicates of wide commercial relations. Nothing would be easier. In holding them to a strict specialization and severe technicality, the portion of the public interested in them would have the advantage of always finding them open to inspection, the professional student would have his work rendered easier, and, in the eyes of everybody, what instruction might be derived therefrom would be more direct and clearer; while all ambition would be laid aside of assuming the truly miraculous role of a universal exposition, which is a school, so it is said, wherein artistic taste and technical knowledge should, through the mere force of things, be unconsciously developed in the attentive visitor

SOCIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

THE king may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live right royally,
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide,
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsmen fashion wondrous things,
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner follows the precious leads,
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell,
The teacher do his duty well,
But men may toil through busy days,
Or man may stroll through pleasant ways,
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth,
He's partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses for his gain,
And men may rise and men may fall,
But the farmer he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat,
May his purse be heavy, his heart be light,
His cattle and corn and all go right,
God bless the seeds his hands let fall,
For the farmer he must feed us all.

Because a wife loses her first bloom, because her husband outgrows her intellectually, because another has come to seem lovelier in his eyes, a husband is afforded thereby no excuse whatever from absolving himself from his marriage vows. Because a husband is selfish, because he is parsimonious or mean, because he is tyrannical, because he objects to her friends, a wife has no more excuse. Life may become all but unbearable with him or with her; but if there are children with a future to be considered, it is to be borne, and duty and decency must enforce a behavior before the children that shall hinder their injury from wrong influences so far as possible. It may be hard to bear; it may be almost impossible; but self-control is an invaluable ally. —Harper's Bazar.

Recent reports in regard to the acquisition of property by negroes are surprising to many who have not carefully watched the march of events. The negroes in the thirteen Southern states, including Missouri and leaving out Maryland and Delaware, pay taxes on \$136,300,000 worth of property, the largest amount being owned in Louisiana, to the value of \$18,000,000, and the smallest in Virginia, to the amount of \$4,900,000. Texas shows \$18,000,000; Mississippi, \$13,400,000; South Carolina, \$12,500,000; North Carolina, \$11,000,000; Georgia and Tennessee each, \$10,400,000; Alabama, \$9,200,000; Arkansas, \$8,000,000; Florida, \$7,900,000; Missouri, \$6,600,000; Kentucky, \$5,900,000.

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Via I. V. R. R.
Buffalo Day Express } daily 9.00 A. M.
Parlor and Dining Car }
Buffalo and Chicago Express } daily 6.33 P. M.
Sleeping Cars } daily 9.45 P. M.
Williamsport Express, week-days, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M. Daily (Sleepers) 11.30 P. M.
Lock Haven, Clearfield and Du Bois Express (Sleepers) daily, except Saturday, 11.30 P. M.

For New York

Leave Reading Terminal, 4.10, 7.30, (two-hour train) 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.50, 1.30, 2.35, 5.00, 6.10, 8.25, (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night. Sundays, 4.10, 8.30, 9.30 A. M., 12.30, 6.10, 8.25 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night.

Leave Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, 3.55, 8.05, 9.10, 10.15, 11.14 A. M., 12.57 (dining car) 2.38, 3.45, 6.12, 8.10 (dining car) 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 3.55, 8.05, 10.15 A. M., 12.14, 3.45, 6.12, 8.10 (dining car) 1.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00 (two hour train) 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 8.45 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

Parlor cars on all day express trains and sleeping cars on night trains to and from New York.

FOR BETHLEHEM, EASTON AND POINTS IN LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, 6.05, 8.00, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.33, 9.45 P. M. Sundays, 6.27, 8.32, 9.00 A. M., 1.05, 4.20, 6.33, 9.45 P. M. (9.45 P. M. does not connect for Easton on Sunday.)

For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 12.45, 4.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.42, 11.05 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.22, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 12.45, 4.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.42 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.22, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.42 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.00 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8.35, 10.00 A. M., 4.00, 11.30 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00 A. M.

For Atlantic City

Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M.

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| 128 Shabby genteel | 554 I'll wait till the clouds roll by | 1183 I whistle and wait for Katie |
| 139 Oh, dat watermelon | 555 We never speak as we pass by | 1198 Dar's a lock on chick-coop door |
| 145 Mollie, darling | 556 Rommie, the prairie flower | 1212 Comrades |
| 196 Thou hast learned to love another | 579 It's a cold day when I got left | 1229 Lovers' quarrel, or Mary and John |
| 210 God bless my boy at sea | 586 She's as good as gold | 1245 McNulty, you're a daisy (ing) |
| 220 Her butcher gal | 588 Shoo, fly, don't bother me | 1249 Blame it on to the girls |
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| 436 Oh, Fred I tell them to stop | 724 Don't leave your mother, Tom | |
| 447 Mary Ann, I'll tell your ma | 727 Mor' issey and the Benicia boy | |
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BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE TRUMPET MAJOR. By Thomas Hardy. New York: Harper & Brothers.

It must be admitted that it was with some apprehensions we opened this book. That novel, best forgotten, which Mr. Hardy recently gave to the reading world, was so full of repulsive nastiness that it raised a doubt in the minds of even the most ardent of his admirers as to the stability of his greatness. But "The Trumpet Major" is conspicuously lacking in the objectionable features of "Jude the Obscure," and it is conceived and told with Mr. Hardy's customary vigor. It is a powerful story in its shadows as in its lights, and while no great novelty of plot can be claimed for it, it shows in its working out an appreciation of dramatic situation, which would make a much less original conception interesting. It is a Wessex story, and the figures in it are typical, we take it, of the coast folk of that part of England. They impress us as careful studies. The atmosphere is distinctly rural, but a dash of color is lent to the scene by the introduction of several military personages.

In one respect Mr. Hardy's novel strikes the thoughtful reader as defective. The nobility of the hero is unnatural, at least so far as experience with the beings of a real world furnishes us with a standard. There are many characters in fiction who, as John Loveday did, silently sacrifice themselves for their brother, and give place in the heart of the woman they love to a man whom they know is not worthy of her. But there are no such men in our world. The heroine is Anne Garland, a fair girl, who is in love with Bob, the sailor, while John, the soldier, adores her in vain. Bob's fickleness again and again is made plain to her; but, though she seeks consolation in confidences to John, who is always her staff and support, she does not waver in her passion for Bob, and finally wins him, John fulfilling dramatic requirements by going again to the field of warfare.

The time of the story is the period when England was threatened by Napoleon. Mr. Hardy is skilful in his character-drawing, and, perhaps, he does not contrast his characters too strongly, yet a contrast between the existent types in actual life and the figures in a story, no matter how splendid and potent is the sentiment that inspires the novelist's creations to their unreal acts, reflects as much upon the judgment of the author as upon the weakness of the world's men and women, and, therefore, we must take issue with Mr. Hardy in the figure of John Loveday. However, this is a matter of artistic criticism chiefly; considering the book from the standpoint of the average reader it is a strong story, and one which will be read with marked interest.

ENGLAND'S DARLING. By Alfred Austin. New York: Macmillan & Co., \$1.25.

The succession of Mr. Austin to the poet laureateship has been the subject of much adverse criticism, and the present occupant of the place which Lord Tennyson filled with such distinction, has come in for not a little of contemptuous comment. But, though he has been called a jingler or rhymester to order, and various other things of like kind, it is certain that his reputation will not be made or unmade by such sweeping condemnation. The first really pretentious work which he has published since he became poet laureate proves that whatever else he may be at times, his verse possesses a dignity and ability which at least demand thoughtful and respectful attention. "England's Darling" is a panegyric—the subject, Alfred the Great. Mr. Austin's veneration for the hero of England's early days is immense, we must believe from his poem; yet it is the bare words he employs rather than the meaning which should underlie them that informs us upon this point. And it is that which constitutes the weakness of the verse of the present poet laureate. His thought is poetical, his expression poetical; but the finished product, somehow, fails to impress us as it should.

In a drama like "England's Darling" there, of course, must be a certain amount of fire, be the writer never so poor a writer, the patriotic impulse in every English heart insures so much. But Mr. Austin, while he has put this fire into verse, which reads smoothly and is marked by some power and a deal of learning, has not, to our way of thinking, written poetry.

THE X JEWEL. By Hon. Frederick Moncrieff. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A rattling good story of adventure is a genuine pleasure to encounter and "The X Jewel" is heartily to be commended as just such a story. It is a Scottish tale and the time is that period when the exiled barons, the disturbed state of the Church in Scotland, and the somewhat uncertain attitude of England kept

the land of loch and moors in constant turmoil. The hero is a returned Scot who becomes involved in a mysterious conspiracy to conceal a jewel of Papist significance and accidentally of other value. Captain Andrew is the name by which the hero is known and he is an honest, iron-handed and valiant fellow, who meets his enemies fairly, and finally,—which we are led to suppose from the verse which his lady-love sings as she rescues him from his enemies—wins the woman he loves. The story is written in capital style. The book is appropriately bound and handsomely printed.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF MR. TYRAWLEY. By E. Livingston Prescott. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A man who achieves success, despite great difficulties always excites our admiration, and this is what the hero of Mr. Prescott's novel did. Moreover, the obstacles in his way were those which are the hardest and most discouraging to pass successfully—namely, the prejudices of society against that one of its members who is found out in his sin. The apotheosis of Mr. Tyrawley was, apparently, not written with the specific design of pointing a moral; its lesson is the incidental result of a plot that was very cleverly contrived. Therefore, though we recognize that it is a "novel with a purpose" we may fairly not criticise it as a product of bad art. It is an interesting story, one to touch the heart feelings, and though we must allow that portions of it strike one as quite impossible, it does not depart sufficiently from real life to fail of gaining the reader's sympathy.

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A young Scotchman was boating with his lady-love on a sunny and breezy evening. He asked her tenderly if she would row in the same boat with him for life. "Same as now?" she asked, shyly. "Yes, just the same—forever." "Then I will," she whispered, "for I have the helm!"

An amusing anecdote is given in the *Madras Mail* about Calcutta life of a bygone generation. It relates to Lord Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), and is as follows: "The great man had been given a bad egg for breakfast, and sniffing at it he called to his valet: 'Lamell, a bad egg! What an atrocious thing to have given me!' The valet hurried up with a serious face, examined the egg closely, and then exclaimed: 'I entreat your forgiveness, my Lord. The stupid servant has given your lordship in mistake an aid-de-camp's egg.'"

Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P., retells a tale about the Lord High Commissionership of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. When Mr. Disraeli was forming his administration of 1874, a certain noble earl, noted, in addition to many estimable qualities, for his fecundity of forcible expletive, expressed a strong desire to become master of the buckhounds. "Well," said Disraeli, "I had myself thought of that post for your lordship, but the truth is that her majesty is very particular about the language used in the hunting field, so I have determined to submit your name for approval as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly!" And to that post he was appointed accordingly.

The *London Telegraph* tells this story of a Scotch laddie's idea of a railroad train: He lived in a remote region in Scotland, but once on a time accompanied his father to a village near which a branch line ran.

The morning after his arrival he saw a train go by. For a moment he stared at it with astonishment, and then, running into the house, said:

"Fayther, fayther, com oot! There's a smiddy (a blacksmith's shop) rin off wi' a row o' houses, an' it's awa' doon by the back o' the toon."



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work on this disease, which he sends with large bottle of his absolute cure, free to sufferers who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.